

Economic Backdrop

ECONOMIC BACKDROP TO THE BIENNIUM STATE BUDGET (FY2002-2003)

State of the Economy

Overview

Hawaii's economy showed strong growth in the first nine months of 2000. The upturn touched all areas; visitor arrivals were up, personal income continued its steady rise, building permits increased, and tax revenues increased as compared to the first nine months of 1999. One particularly important indicator of economic strength, nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, is up by nearly 2 percent.

Labor

Civilian employment increased by 2.8 percent while the number of unemployed declined faster than the increase in the labor force. As a result, the unemployment rate dropped by 1.3 percentage points to 4.5 percent, the lowest level since 1993.

The number of non-agricultural wage and salary jobs grew at a rate of 1.9 percent in the first nine months of 2000 as compared to the same period in 1999. This is the first year since 1991 that jobs grew by more than one percent.

By industry, the largest job gain in the first three quarters of 2000 was in construction jobs, with a growth rate of 9.6 percent. Relatively strong job growth was also seen in hotels and trade. Agricultural wage and salary jobs grew more than 7.0 percent in the first nine months of the year.

Taxes

Another indicator of economic activity, State General Fund tax revenues, increased 7.8 percent for the first nine months of 2000. General Excise & Use tax collections, which is the largest source of revenue and a good measure of economic activity, showed a 9.9 percent increase for the same period. Additionally, transient accommodations tax revenue increased by 14.0 percent, showing the positive impact of rising visitor demand.

Individual Income tax revenues also increased as incomes and jobs in the State rose. Much of the increase came from withholding taxes on wages.

Personal Income

Hawaii's personal income grew 4.1 percent in the second quarter of 2000 relative to the year-earlier period according to data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Most of the increase in personal income came from increases in wage and salaries (4.2 percent) and proprietors' income (7.5 percent).

Transfer payments also contributed to the growth of personal income, growing at a rate of 5.1 percent. Property income (dividends, interests, and rents) increased 3.6 percent. Other labor income increased slightly at 0.3 percent during the same period.

By industry, earnings increased from the second quarter of 1999 to the second quarter of 2000 in all industries except manufacturing. Construction, transportation and public utilities, and agricultural services, forestry and fishing experienced the largest increase of 13.2 percent, 11.1 percent, and 9.9 percent respectively. Wholesale and retail trade followed by 5.8 percent and 5.3 percent. Finance, insurance, and real estate increased by 2.6 percent. Earnings in services, and government and government enterprises also increased by 2.2 percent. The highest increase in government earnings was in state and local government, which increased by 2.9 percent. Earnings in the manufacturing industry declined by 6.8 percent.

Prices

Inflation in Hawaii is increasing but still remains relatively low. Between the first half of 1999 and the first half of 2000, the Honolulu Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban consumers increased by 1.9 percent. In comparison, the CPI for the U.S. increased at a 3.3 percent annual rate over the same period. The index for all the major consumer expenditure categories, except apparel & upkeep, increased in the first half of 2000 from the same period in 1999. The largest increases were in education and communication (4.6 percent) and transportation (3.3 percent). Medical care increased by 2.1 percent followed by recreation, 1.8 percent, and food and beverages by 1.9 percent. Housing, which includes home rental, increased by only 1.0 percent. Prices of apparel and upkeep decreased by 1.4 percent.

Recent Developments in Hawaii's Major Industries

Visitor Industry

Visitor numbers through the first nine months of 2000 showed continued strength in the visitor industry. During this period, visitor arrivals on domestic flights (flights originating in the U.S.) increased by 5.8 percent relative to the same period in 1999. International arrivals (visitors on flights originating outside the U.S.) increased slightly by 0.6 percent.

The number of visitor days (visitor arrivals multiplied by average length of stay) increased by 3.9 percent from the first nine months of 1999 to the same period in 2000. The increase in visitor days was due to the 6.6 percent increase in visitor days for visitors on domestic flights. Visitor days by visitors arriving on international flights decreased by 3.1 percent. Although international arrivals increased slightly by 0.6 percent, the decrease of 3.6 percent in average length of stay by international visitors decreased the number of visitor days for this group.

The increase in visitor arrivals also led to an increase in hotel occupancy rates. For the first nine months of 2000, the 76.9 percent hotel occupancy rate was 3.8 percentage points higher than the rate experienced in the first nine months of 1999.

Construction

The General Excise tax base for contracting, an indicator of construction output, increased by 19.1 percent during the first eight months of 2000 over the same period in 1999. The increase in construction output is also reflected in the 9.6 percent increase in the number of construction wage and salary jobs for the first nine months of 2000 over the same period in 1999.

The value of private building authorizations, an indicator of future construction, increased by 13.3 percent during the first six months of 2000 compared to the same period in 1999. Among privately-funded buildings, the value of residential building construction permits increased by 34.9 percent, but the value of commercial and industrial building permits decreased by 32.0 percent. The value of additions and alterations was up 28.8 percent between the first six months of 1999 and 2000.

The latest data indicate that state government capital improvement project (CIP) expenditures fell by 26.1 percent in the second quarter of 2000 from the same period in 1999. Government contracts awarded were down by 7.7 percent.

Defense Activity

Military spending in Hawaii remains a relatively stable and important source of outside income. Overall, Federal spending in Hawaii is estimated at 12.4 percent of Gross State Product (GSP) in 1998, with much of it being defense-related. Per capita Federal spending in Hawaii in fiscal year 1999 ranked fifth highest among the states after Alaska, Virginia, Maryland, and New Mexico. Hawaii maintained its ranking as second in per capita Federal defense expenditures in 1999. This was the fourth year in a row that the Federal government spent more than a billion dollars in procurement in Hawaii.

At the national level, defense spending increased during 1999. Because of the strategic location of Hawaii in the Pacific, the overall fluctuations in military spending have had only limited impact on Hawaii's \$3.4 billion Federal defense sector.

The latest data from the U.S. Department of Commerce indicate that the total earnings of military personnel in the second quarter of 2000 were 1.6 percent higher than a year earlier.

Total Federal civilian jobs in the armed forces decreased by 1.9 percent during the first nine months of 2000 from the same period in 1999.

Agriculture

The agricultural sector improved in the first nine months of 2000 compared to the same period a year earlier. Agricultural wage and salary jobs increased 7.3 percent during this period.

County Economic Conditions

City and County of Honolulu

The City and County of Honolulu showed strong growth during the first nine months of 2000. It experienced the largest increase in visitor arrivals among all counties in the first nine months of 2000 compared to the same period in 1999. Total visitor arrivals increased 3.1 percent for the first three quarters of 2000. This was due to a 7.7 percent increase in domestic visitor arrivals. International visitor arrivals to Oahu declined by 1.5 percent during the same period in 2000. This overall increase in visitor arrivals was also reflected in Oahu's year-to-date hotel occupancy rate of 76.1 percent which was 3.7 percentage points higher than the comparable period in 1999.

Honolulu's 3.9 percent unemployment rate for the first nine months of 2000 was 1.2 percentage points below the same period in 1999. The number of non-agricultural wage and salary jobs increased 1.6 percent. The construction industry led the gain in jobs at 5.0 percent, followed by manufacturing (2.8 percent), trade (2.1 percent), services (1.8 percent) and government (1.5 percent). The transportation, communication, and utilities industry showed a slight increase of 0.3 percent. The number of finance, insurance, and real estate, and agricultural wage and salary jobs declined by 2.1 and 2.3 percent respectively.

Hawaii

Hawaii County's visitor arrival count for the first three quarters of 2000 was up 1.3 percent over the comparable period in 1999. International visitor arrivals in Hawaii County increased by 6.6 percent, but domestic visitor arrivals decreased slightly by 0.6 percent. The county's 72.1 percent hotel occupancy rate this year through September represented a 4.9 percentage point increase over the same period in 1999.

A 2.9 percent increase in non-agricultural wage and salary jobs helped reduce Hawaii County's unemployment rate by 2.2 percentage points, to 7.0 percent for the year to date. Compared to the first three quarters of 1999, job counts in most sectors increased, except manufacturing and retail trade, during the first three quarters of 2000. Notable job gains occurred in construction and federal government (up 32.6 percent and 23.5 percent respectively). The hiring of census workers probably caused Federal civilian job increases. Jobs in other services were up by 6.8 percent. Transportation, communication, and utilities jobs were up by 3.5 percent. Hotels jobs were up slightly by 0.8 percent. The industries that experienced job loss were manufacturing which lost 6.5 percent of

jobs and retail trade, which lost 0.9 percent of jobs during the same period. Agriculture wage and salary jobs were up by 4.3 percent.

Maui

The number of international visitors to Maui County increased by 7.3 percent, while the number of domestic visitors to Maui decreased 1.2 percent, resulting in an overall 0.3 percent moderate increase in total visitor arrivals for the first nine months of 2000. The hotel occupancy rate for Maui Island averaged 82.8 percent for the period, an increase of 4.9 percentage points over the comparable 1999 period.

Maui's unemployment rate dropped 1.4 percentage points below the first three quarters of 1999 as non-agricultural wage and salary jobs increased by 2.6 percent. The largest job gain other than the federal jobs, which is a small percentage of total jobs, was in construction (17 percent) and agriculture (14.3 percent). Hotel jobs increased by 6.4 percent followed by manufacturing (2.9 percent), local government jobs (2.6 percent), transportation, communication and utilities (2.2 percent), and trade (1.0 percent). Health was the only sector which experienced a decrease in jobs (2.1 percent).

Kauai

Visitor arrivals to Kauai County increased 2.9 percent during the first nine months in 2000. The 45.1 percent increase in international visitors more than offset the 3.2 percent decline in domestic visitors. The hotel occupancy rate on Kauai increased by 5.4 percentage points. The increase in the occupancy rate was the largest among the counties during the first nine months of 2000.

The unemployment rate in Kauai County decreased by 1.1 percentage points in the first nine months of 2000. Reflecting this decrease, the number of non-agricultural wage and salary jobs increased 2.6 percent, and agricultural wage and salary jobs increased by 17.6 percent during the same period. Other than the federal jobs, construction led the increase in jobs at 5.9 percent. Transportation, communication and utilities jobs increased by 5.9 percent followed by hotels (4.2 percent), finance, insurance, real estate (4.0 percent), and trade (3.6 percent). The health sector experienced a job loss of 6.5 percent during the same period.

Outlook for Hawaii's Economy

The outlook for Hawaii's economy remains bright. After adjusting for inflation, Hawaii's economic growth in 1999 was 2.5 percent, a growth rate not seen since 1990. This growth was due to the combination of a higher number of visitors, a relatively low inflation rate, and the modest increase in jobs in that year.

The September 10, 2000 Blue Chip Economic Indicators (a consensus of 50 top U.S. economic forecasters) reported that the expectation for real economic growth in 2000 had

risen to 5.2 percent. For 2001, Blue Chip expects real gross domestic product to rise by 3.5 percent.

California, a particularly important market for Hawaii, experienced real personal income growth of 5.0 percent in 1999. The UCLA Anderson Forecast predicts growth of 4.0 percent in 2000 and of 3.2 percent in 2001.

Economic growth in the other major external economy affecting Hawaii is also expected to increase. Japan's economy should grow by 1.5 percent in 2000 and by 1.9 percent in 2001, according to the Blue Chip Indicators.

Elsewhere in Asia, the Blue Chip Indicators raised the forecast for South Korea to 8.3 percent real growth in 2000 and 6.2 percent in 2001. Taiwan's economy should grow by 6.7 percent in 2000 and by 6.2 in 2001. Furthermore, China's economy is expected to expand by 7.9 percent in 2000 and 7.8 percent in 2001.

Based on current trends, DBEDT expects that the visitor industry will show a robust growth of 4.8 percent this year and will continue to grow at 3.9 percent in 2001. Real gross state product should expand at a 3.5 percent annual rate in 2000 and by 2.9 percent in 2001. Wage and salary jobs should increase 2.1 percent in 2000 and 1.9 percent in 2001.

DBEDT expects inflation, as measured by changes in the Honolulu Consumer Price Index, to grow at a rate of 2.1 percent in 2000 and by 2.4 percent in 2001.

TABLE 1

**ACTUAL AND FORECAST KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR HAWAII:
1998 TO 2003**

<i>Economic Indicators</i>	<i>1998 (actual)</i>	<i>1999 (actual)</i>	<i>2000 (forecast)</i>	<i>2001 (forecast)</i>	<i>2002 (forecast)</i>	<i>2003 (forecast)</i>
Total population (in thousands)	1,190.5	1,185.5	1,193.8	1,203.3	1,213.0	1,222.7
Visitor arrivals (in thousands)	6,738.2	6,848.5	7,177.2	7,457.1	7,718.1	7,972.8
Honolulu CPI-U (1982-84=100)	171.5	173.3	176.9	181.2	185.4	189.4
Personal income (in million dollars)	31,814.9 1/	32,653.5 1/	34,506.1	36,394.2	38,162.1	39,976.7
Personal income (in \$1992 million)	28,772.6	29,224.2	30,247.0	31,154.4	31,933.3	32,731.6
Total wage & salary jobs (in thousands)	538.8	541.4	552.7	563.2	571.7	580.2
Gross state product (in million dollars)	36,537.6 2/	37,807.9 2/	39,916.0	41,981.6	43,885.7	45,761.9
Real gross state product (in \$1992 million)	33,428.7	34,257.6	35,466.3	36,487.8	37,342.4	38,154.9
Gross state product deflator (1992=100)	109.3	110.4	112.5	115.1	117.5	119.9
Annual Percentage Change						
Total population (in thousands)	0.1	-0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Visitor arrivals (in thousands)	-2.0	1.6	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.3
Honolulu CPI-U (1982-84=100)	-0.2	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2
Personal income (in million dollars)	1.9 1/	2.6 1/	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.8
Personal income (in \$1992 million)	2.2	1.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.5
Total wage & salary jobs (in thousands)	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5
Gross state product (in million dollars)	1.9 2/	3.5 2/	5.6	5.2	4.5	4.3
Real gross state product (in \$1992 million)	2.0	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.2
Gross state product deflator (1992=100)	-0.2	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1

1/ Revised by U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 12, 2000.

2/ Revised by Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, July 2000.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, September 2000.

Table 2

SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: STATE

SERIES	UNIT	First 9 months of 1999	First 9 months of 2000	% CHANGE
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	PERSONS	593,600	601,450	1.3
Civilian Employment	PERSONS	558,950	574,400	2.8
Civilian Unemployment	PERSONS	34,700	27,050	-22.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2/	%	5.8	4.5	-1.3
TOTAL NON-AGR. WAGE & SALARY JOBS 1/	JOBS	531,650	541,600	1.9
Contract Construction	JOBS	21,400	23,450	9.6
Manufacturing	JOBS	16,400	16,750	2.1
Trans., Comm., Utilities	JOBS	40,900	41,250	0.9
Trade	JOBS	131,950	134,400	1.9
Retail	JOBS	111,000	112,950	1.8
Finance, Insur., & Real Estate	JOBS	35,100	34,550	-1.6
Services & Miscellaneous	JOBS	173,800	177,000	1.8
Hotels	JOBS	37,100	38,100	2.7
Health	JOBS	35,600	35,950	1.0
Government	JOBS	112,100	114,200	1.9
Federal	JOBS	30,300	31,150	2.8
State	JOBS	65,100	66,350	1.9
Local	JOBS	16,750	16,750	0.0
AGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	JOBS	7,500	8,050	7.3
STATE GENERAL FUND TAX				
REVENUES	\$1,000	2,158,312	2,327,667	7.8
GENERAL EXCISE & USE TAX	\$1,000	1,107,033	1,216,793	9.9
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	\$1,000	792,963	811,679	2.4
TRANS. ACCOM. TAX REVENUES	\$1,000	117,414	133,796	14.0
VISITOR ARRIVALS BY AIR	PERSONS	5,104,092	5,303,263	3.9
Domestic flight visitors	PERSONS	3,211,965	3,399,817	5.8
International flight visitors	PERSONS	1,892,127	1,903,446	0.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY RATES 2/	%	73.1	76.9	3.8

1/ Labor force and jobs averages are based on monthly rounded data. Labor force data were rebenchmarked in April of 2000.

2/ Change represents absolute change in rates rather than percentage change in rates.

Sources: Hawaii Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations; Dept. of Taxation; Dept. of Business, Econ. Dev. & Tourism; and Price Waterhouse Coopers-Hawaii. Compiled by Economic Planning Information System, READ, DBEDT.

Table 3

SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: HONOLULU COUNTY

SERIES	UNIT	First 9 months of 1999	First 9 months of 2000	% CHANGE
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	PERSONS	423,500	427,050	0.8
Civilian Employment	PERSONS	401,850	410,250	2.1
Civilian Unemployment	PERSONS	21,650	16,800	-22.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2/	%	5.1	3.9	-23.0
TOTAL NON-AGR. WAGE & SALARY JOBS 1/	JOBS	397,850	404,150	1.6
Contract Construction	JOBS	15,950	16,750	5.0
Manufacturing	JOBS	12,700	13,050	2.8
Trans., Comm., Utilities	JOBS	31,850	31,950	0.3
Trade	JOBS	95,850	97,900	2.1
Retail	JOBS	79,000	80,600	2.0
Finance, Insur., & Real Estate	JOBS	28,050	27,450	-2.1
Services & Miscellaneous	JOBS	123,600	125,850	1.8
Hotels	JOBS	16,150	16,250	0.6
Health	JOBS	28,750	29,000	0.9
Government	JOBS	89,900	91,250	1.5
Federal	JOBS	28,500	29,000	1.8
State	JOBS	49,850	50,750	1.8
Local	JOBS	11,550	11,450	-0.9
AGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	JOBS	2,200	2,150	-2.3
GENERAL EXCISE & USE TAX	\$1,000	912,377	998,911	9.5
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	\$1,000	691,239	704,024	1.8
TRANS. ACCOM. TAX REVENUES	\$1,000	87,542	98,123	12.1
VISITOR ARRIVALS BY AIR	PERSONS	3,521,634	3,631,321	3.1
Domestic flight visitors	PERSONS	1,758,628	1,894,267	7.7
International flight visitors	PERSONS	1,763,007	1,737,054	-1.5
HOTEL OCCUPANCY RATES 2/	%	72.4	76.1	3.7

1/ Labor force and jobs averages are based on monthly rounded data. Labor force data were rebenchmarked in April of 2000.

2/ Change represents absolute change in rates rather than percentage change in rates.

Sources: Hawaii Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations; Dept. of Taxation; Dept. of Business, Econ. Dev. & Tourism; and Price Waterhouse Coopers-Hawaii. Compiled by Economic Planning Information System, READ, DBEDT.

Table 4

SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: HAWAII COUNTY

SERIES	UNIT	First 9 months of 1999	First 9 months of 2000	% CHANGE
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	PERSONS	69,750	71,100	1.9
Civilian Employment	PERSONS	63,300	66,100	4.4
Civilian Unemployment	PERSONS	6,450	5,000	-22.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2/	%	9.2	7.0	-2.2
TOTAL NON-AGR. WAGE & SALARY JOBS 1/	JOBS	51,050	52,550	2.9
Contract Construction	JOBS	2,300	3,050	32.6
Manufacturing	JOBS	1,550	1,450	-6.5
Trans., Comm., Utilities	JOBS	2,850	2,950	3.5
Trade	JOBS	13,300	13,400	0.8
Retail	JOBS	11,250	11,150	-0.9
Finance, Insur., & Real Estate	JOBS	2,650	2,650	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	JOBS	17,750	18,050	1.7
Hotels	JOBS	6,450	6,500	0.8
Health	JOBS	2,950	3,150	6.8
Government	JOBS	10,550	11,000	4.3
Federal	JOBS	850	1,050	23.5
State	JOBS	7,400	7,650	3.4
Local	JOBS	2,300	2,300	0.0
AGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	JOBS	2,350	2,450	4.3
GENERAL EXCISE & USE TAX	\$1,000	71,177	82,040	15.3
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	\$1,000	43,318	43,693	0.9
TRANS. ACCOM. TAX REVENUES	\$1,000	6,836	8,276	21.1
VISITOR ARRIVALS BY AIR	PERSONS	961,113	973,207	1.3
Domestic flight visitors	PERSONS	712,206	707,618	-0.6
International flight visitors	PERSONS	248,908	265,409	6.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY RATES 2/	%	67.2	72.1	4.9

1/ Labor force and jobs averages are based on monthly rounded data. Labor force data were rebenchmarked in April of 2000.

2/ Change represents absolute change in rates rather than percentage change in rates.

Sources: Hawaii Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations; Dept. of Taxation; Dept. of Business, Econ. Dev. & Tourism; and Price Waterhouse Coopers-Hawaii. Compiled by Economic Planning Information System, READ, DBEDT.

Table 5

SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: MAUI COUNTY

SERIES	UNIT	First 9 months of 1999	First 9 months of 2000	% CHANGE
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	PERSONS	71,450	73,350	2.7
Civilian Employment	PERSONS	67,150	70,050	4.3
Civilian Unemployment	PERSONS	4,250	3,300	-22.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2/	%	5.9	4.5	-1.4
TOTAL NON-AGR. WAGE & SALARY JOBS 1/	JOBS	58,150	59,650	2.6
Contract Construction	JOBS	2,350	2,750	17.0
Manufacturing	JOBS	1,700	1,750	2.9
Trans., Comm., Utilities	JOBS	4,450	4,550	2.2
Trade	JOBS	15,750	15,900	1.0
Retail	JOBS	14,250	14,450	1.4
Finance, Insur., & Real Estate	JOBS	3,100	3,100	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	JOBS	23,150	23,700	2.4
Hotels	JOBS	10,950	11,650	6.4
Health	JOBS	2,400	2,350	-2.1
Government	JOBS	7,650	7,900	3.3
Federal	JOBS	500	650	30.0
State	JOBS	5,200	5,300	1.9
Local	JOBS	1,900	1,950	2.6
AGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	JOBS	2,100	2,400	14.3
GENERAL EXCISE & USE TAX	\$1,000	94,180	102,891	9.2
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	\$1,000	42,608	47,184	10.7
TRANS. ACCOM. TAX REVENUES	\$1,000	19,083	22,506	17.9
VISITOR ARRIVALS BY AIR	PERSONS	1,739,496	1,744,791	0.3
Domestic flight visitors	PERSONS	1,432,464	1,415,340	-1.2
International flight visitors	PERSONS	307,031	329,451	7.3
HOTEL OCCUPANCY RATES 2/	%	77.8	82.8	4.9

1/ Labor force and jobs averages are based on monthly rounded data. Labor force data were rebenchmarked in April of 2000.

2/ Change represents absolute change in rates rather than percentage change in rates.

Sources: Hawaii Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations; Dept. of Taxation; Dept. of Business, Econ. Dev. & Tourism; and Price Waterhouse Coopers-Hawaii. Compiled by Economic Planning Information System, READ, DBEDT.

Table 6

SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: KAUAI COUNTY

SERIES	UNIT	First 9 months of 1999	First 9 months of 2000	% CHANGE
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	PERSONS	28,900	29,900	3.5
Civilian Employment	PERSONS	26,600	27,950	5.1
Civilian Unemployment	PERSONS	2,250	2,000	-11.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2/	%	7.8	6.7	-1.1
TOTAL NON-AGR. WAGE & SALARY JOBS 1/	JOBS	24,550	25,200	2.6
Contract Construction	JOBS	850	900	5.9
Manufacturing	JOBS	450	450	0.0
Trans., Comm., Utilities	JOBS	1,700	1,800	5.9
Trade	JOBS	7,000	7,250	3.6
Retail	JOBS	6,500	6,750	3.8
Finance, Insur., & Real Estate	JOBS	1,250	1,300	4.0
Services & Miscellaneous	JOBS	9,250	9,450	2.2
Hotels	JOBS	3,600	3,750	4.2
Health	JOBS	1,550	1,450	-6.5
Government	JOBS	4,050	4,100	1.2
Federal	JOBS	350	450	28.6
State	JOBS	2,600	2,600	0.0
Local	JOBS	1,050	1,050	0.0
AGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	JOBS	850	1,000	17.6
GENERAL EXCISE & USE TAX	\$1,000	29,299	32,950	12.5
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	\$1,000	15,798	16,777	6.2
TRANS. ACCOM. TAX REVENUES	\$1,000	3,953	4,892	23.8
VISITOR ARRIVALS BY AIR	PERSONS	806,385	830,161	2.9
Domestic flight visitors	PERSONS	703,971	681,606	-3.2
International flight visitors	PERSONS	102,413	148,555	45.1
HOTEL OCCUPANCY RATES 2/	%	70.7	76.1	5.4

1/ Labor force and jobs averages are based on monthly rounded data. Labor force data were rebenchmarked in April of 2000.

2/ Change represents absolute change in rates rather than percentage change in rates.

Sources: Hawaii Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations; Dept. of Taxation; Dept. of Business, Econ. Dev. & Tourism; and Price Waterhouse Coopers-Hawaii. Compiled by Economic Planning Information System, READ, DBEDT.

Table 7

RESIDENT POPULATION, BY COUNTIES: 1980 TO 1999

[1990-1999 figures are revised and were released on 3/9/00. Based on place of usual residence.
Includes armed forces stationed or homeported in Hawaii and residents temporarily
absent; excludes visitors present]

Date	State total	City and County of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County 1/
1980: April 1	964,691	762,565	92,053	39,082	70,991
July 1	968,500	764,600	92,900	39,400	71,600
1981: July 1	978,195	767,573	96,122	40,457	74,043
1982: July 1	993,780	776,075	98,798	41,804	77,103
1983: July 1	1,012,717	789,097	100,764	42,796	80,060
1984: July 1	1,027,922	797,791	103,528	43,634	82,969
1985: July 1	1,039,698	804,294	105,900	44,357	85,147
1986: July 1	1,051,762	810,444	108,362	45,567	87,389
1987: July 1	1,067,917	818,447	111,735	47,203	90,532
1988: July 1	1,079,827	824,072	113,439	48,549	93,767
1989: July 1	1,094,588	831,337	116,585	49,847	96,819
1990: April 1	1,108,229	836,231	120,317	51,177	100,504
July 1	1,112,703	838,032	121,458	51,625	101,588
1991: July 1	1,131,412	846,594	126,684	53,121	105,013
1992: July 1	1,149,926	857,884	130,524	53,975	107,543
1993: July 1	1,161,508	862,867	133,428	54,789	110,424
1994: July 1	1,173,903	869,959	135,547	55,686	112,711
1995: July 1	1,180,490	871,369	137,761	56,055	115,305
1996: July 1	1,184,434	871,609	138,792	56,463	117,570
1997: July 1	1,189,322	873,115	140,824	56,254	119,129
1998: July 1	1,190,472	871,768	141,805	56,208	120,691
1999: July 1	1,185,497	864,571	142,390	56,539	121,997

1/ Including Kalawao County (Kalaupapa Settlement). Kalawao had 144 inhabitants in 1980, 130 in 1990, and 58 in 1999.

Source: Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates.